

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY
RESCINDS PRIVILEGE

After January 1 Motorists Must
Have a Virginia License
When in That State.

By HARRY WARD.

Claiming that Washington motorists have abused the privilege extended to them by the Alexandria county authorities to visit that county for two periods of a week each without a Virginia license, Police Justice Finney has announced that after January 1, 1914, the law will be strictly enforced. This means that any motorist entering Alexandria county carrying a District tag, and without a Virginia tag, will be arrested and fined.

The Virginia statute, which is similar to that of Maryland, provides that motor cars bearing the license tag of another State shall be accorded the two-period exemption. It is claimed the District of Columbia is not considered a State under the Virginia law, and for this reason motorists from this city are not legally entitled to drive their cars in Virginia without a license issued by that State.

Justice Finney is quoted as saying that he has construed the statute broadly, and has included Washington motorists in the exception from license during their first two visits in order to encourage visitors. Reports made to him by the sheriff, his deputies and various constables indicate that many Washington motorists are making sport of this rest by claiming that they had not visited the county before.

In order to stop "repeaters" Justice Finney is in favor of the enactment by the Virginia legislature of an amendment to the automobile law requiring visiting motorists to procure a visitor's card containing their license number and dates of the exemption periods to which they are entitled. These cards, he suggests, should be issued at the nearest courthouse, and would protect motorists from arrest.

"The Caruso of China"
Sings at Theater Here

Prince Lai Mon Kim, the famous Chinese tenor, at B. F. Keith's theater this week, is regarded by his countrymen as "the Caruso of China."

Mon Kim is said to be one of the very few Orientals who understands Occidental music. Kim was sent to this country to be educated for the diplomatic service, and, after finishing in the grammar and high schools, was matriculated at the University of Washington, where he graduated. At college his voice commanded unusual attention, and he received offers to go upon the stage. He steadfastly refused, being set upon the career for which he was fitting himself. Just as Kim prepared to return to China, political conditions arose which not only embarrassed his parents, but made his presence in China decidedly inadvisable. Kim also sings a good bit of the native music of his country.

To Hold Conference
On Troops in China

Secretary of State Bryan has instructed Minister Reisch, at Peking, to confer with the diplomatic representatives of the nine other countries having armed forces in China relative to the proposal made by the Russian minister that these troops be withdrawn. The United States maintains a force of 1,200 troops in China, and has had a force there since the Boxer uprising. Objection to removing the troops has been voiced in official circles here, because it is held to do so would give an advantage to Russia, which now is making the request, and which could land troops in China much easier than the other nations.

MILLER'S WIFE AND BABY
LIE ON ALTAR OF JUSTICE

While He Spends Christmas in
Cell, They Must Fight Life's
Battles Alone.

LITTLE GIRL MUST WAIT
20 YEARS FOR DADDY

(Continued from First Page.)

But as the year progressed, rumors grew and multiplied. The man evidently was under a severe strain which brought on nervous prostration. His business associates looked in vain for the funds which were supposed to be in his charge and on July 4, 1908, the safe of the company was opened.

It contained not a dollar. That was a sad night in Georgetown. Tradesmen, laborers, widows, young couples who hoped to be married in their own cozy home—all saw their dearly won savings vanish at a breath. To some of them the betrayed confidence of a true friend was a greater loss than the pecuniary loss. Meanwhile, Miller slowly recovered but the house and the future of his family explain it all never has been fulfilled.

Failure of Civil Actions.

Civil actions failed to accomplish much and the first indictment was returned April 5, 1909, charging a violation of the District Code, which reads:

"Whoever, with intent to defraud or injure another person, shall take away or conceal any writing whereby the estate or right of such person shall or may be defeated, injured or altered, shall suffer imprisonment for not more than seven years."

On January 18, 1910, a second indictment was returned, charging embezzlement in thirty-four counts, and the first trial on two of these counts, started June 1 of the same year before Justice Stafford, in the District Supreme Court. Attorneys Henry E. Davis and John E. Laskey appeared for the defense and the citizens of Georgetown crowded the court room.

For nearly two weeks the case continued, and on June 13 the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Miller heard it without a change of expression. The road to the barred cell was long and devious, and many avenues of escape were open to him. Two days later Justice Stafford sentenced him to ten years in the penitentiary on each of the two counts on which he was convicted.

New Trial Granted.

The defendant's bail was raised from \$10,000 to \$15,000 and an appeal to the higher court taken. The evidence of the lower court was reviewed at length, and finally it was held that Miller was entitled to a new trial because Justice Stafford, in charging the jury, had said:

"The statute does not require a defendant convicted of embezzlement to be sent to the penitentiary at all. He may be sent there, or he may be fined, or he may be fined and sent there."

This, the Appellate Court ruled, might have misled the jury. The opinion was read by Justice Robb, Chief Justice Shepard dissenting.

The second trial of Miller began June 1, 1911, this time before Justice Wright. Again, the men and women who had lost their money appeared against the man that they had once trusted, and again, on the 12th of June, a verdict of guilty was brought in. "This time Miller showed that he was human. Tears welled from his eyes for a moment, but he dried them hurriedly, and was soon his impassive self again."

Justice Wright did not pronounce sentence till ten days later. He gave Miller ten years on each of the two counts, as Justice Stafford had done, but intimated that if the boy were restored the sentence might be mitigated.

"I don't see how a more grievous case of embezzlement could be conceived," said Justice Wright in pronouncing sentence. "The association was destroyed, the property looted and made away with by the defendant, and rights of the depositors and stockholders were utterly disregarded."

Leniency Promised by Court.

"If the defendant saw fit to disclose the books and produce them, there might be reason for substantial diminution of the sentence. If the defendant

Milestones Traveled by Miller
on Way to Penitentiary

These are the thirteen mileposts on the road John Barton Miller traveled to the penitentiary.

July 12, 1908—Warrant issued for his arrest.

July 14, 1908—Warrant served on him as he lay on a sick bed.

April 5, 1909—Indicted for destroying books of building association of which he was secretary and treasurer.

January 18, 1910—Reindicted on charges of embezzling sums aggregating \$135,000.

June 13, 1910—Found guilty and sentenced by Justice Stafford to twenty years in the penitentiary.

April 5, 1911—Finding set aside by Court of Appeals and new trial ordered.

June 13, 1911—Found guilty a second time and sentenced by Justice Wright to twenty years in the penitentiary.

March 3, 1912—Finding set aside by Court of Appeals and new trial ordered.

December 5, 1912—Found guilty a third time.

December 13, 1912 (Friday)—Sentenced by Justice Gould to twenty years in the penitentiary.

November 3, 1913—Court of Appeals refused to reopen case.

December 8, 1913—Supreme Court of the United States refuses writ of certiorari.

December 12, 1913—Miller surrendered by his bondsmen and locked up to be sent to penitentiary.

so sees fit, it is a matter for his future consideration."

A little less hopeful, but far from acknowledging defeat, the attorneys carried the case to the Court of Appeals again, their brief filling forty printed pages. Once more they were victorious, and on March 3, 1912, an order for a new trial was issued. This time it was held that as one of the jurors had a father who had lost \$10,000 in the crash of the First Co-operative Building Association the verdict could not stand.

More than four years had elapsed since the arrest of Miller when his third trial began. November 18, of last year. Some of the more important witnesses had moved away, others had grown discouraged at the law's delay. The sentiment which had been at white heat during the first trial had cooled considerably.

Miller, in the meantime, had moved from his spacious home in Georgetown to a humble, unpretentious brick house near Fifteenth and O streets northwest. He had taken up the real estate business and made new friends, who sympathized with him. His wife, never a strong woman, had dimmed since the first trial had cooled considerably. His little daughter was growing up and winning hearts in her irresistible way.

Battle of Legal Wits.

Not since the black day when the safe was opened and found empty had the outlook been so bright and the entire organization of the defense threw itself against the wall of legal justice in a last assault.

A new trial was one of the keenest ever staged in the local courts. The jurymen were pitted with questions for hours by both sides before being accepted and no fine point was overlooked that might mean an advantage to one side or the other.

Justice Gould presided at the third trial, and on December 3 Miller again saw twelve men file into the jury box while the foreman handed a verdict to the clerk. Again it was the word, "Guilty."

"I will pronounce sentence next Friday," said the Justice.

Miller glanced at the calendar. It may

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Battle of Legal Wits.

If the memory of some of the witnesses was dimmed by the years however, the sagacity of the attorneys on both sides had been sharpened correspondingly, and the fight of that third trial was one of the keenest ever staged in the local courts. The jurymen were pitted with questions for hours by both sides before being accepted and no fine point was overlooked that might mean an advantage to one side or the other.

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Social Oyster Club Has
First Roast of Season

The Social Oyster Club is today holding its opening roast of the season.

Several hundred members and friends are expected to visit the club house at Twelfth street and Rhode Island avenue northeast where, in addition to select oysters and other seafood those who attend will be entertained by a specially arranged program, which will include some of the best talent of the city.

The Social Oyster Club is composed exclusively of engravers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and represents to the engravers what the National Press Club does to the newspaper men of the city, and the University Club to college graduates who are residents here.

Stabbed to Death
By Three Robbers

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Michael Laporta was killed in a fight this morning in his home, at 2113 South Clark street. He and two friends, Reno Schavone and Frank Chegere, were the only persons in the house when the door bell was rung about 8 o'clock.

Laporta opened the door, and as he did so three men burst into the room. They were armed with knives and demanded money. Laporta hit the first man in the jaw and felled him. He was quickly set upon by the other two. As the first regained his feet Laporta was reinforced by his friends. The fight lasted several minutes. The knives of the invaders prevailed. They robbed their victims and fled.

Schavone and Chegere, badly wounded, were taken to a hospital.

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\$25.00 Black French Lynx Sets,	\$14.98	\$30.00 Natural Wildcat Sets,	\$30.00 South American Fox Sets,
\$30.00 Red Fox Sets,	\$16.98	\$18.50	\$16.98
\$40.00 Natural Molekin Sets,	\$25.00 White Iceland Fox Sets,	\$30.00 Siberian Squirrel Sets,	\$30.00 Natural Wolf Sets,
\$27.50	\$18.98	\$18.50	\$18.50
FUR MUFFS	\$45.00 Blue Wolf Sets,	\$35.00 Black Marten Sets,	\$45.00 Red Fox Sets,
\$12.00 Black French Coney Muffs,	\$30.00	\$22.50	\$32.50
\$6.98	\$45.00 Natural Raccoon Sets,	\$50.00 Black Fox Sets,	\$35.00 American Mink Sets,
FUR SCARFS	\$32.50	\$37.50	\$25.00
\$15.00 Black Wolf Muffs,	\$3.00 Black and Brown Coney Muffs,	\$6.00 Black French Coney Muffs,	\$10.00 Black French Lynx Muffs,
\$8.50	\$1.00	\$2.98	\$5.98
\$6.00 Black French Coney Scarfs,	\$18.00 Black Marten Muffs,	\$20.00 American Mink Muffs,	\$12.00 Black French Lynx Scarfs,
\$2.98	\$9.50	\$12.50	\$6.98

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